

# **A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERB AND VERB PHRASE FOUND IN *THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE***



## **PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for Getting the Bachelor Degree of Education  
in English Department  
School of Teacher Training and Education Faculty

by:

**INDAH HENDRI ASTUTIK**

**A 320 120 024**

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

2016

**APPROVAL**

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERB AND VERB PHRASE FOUND  
*IN THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE***

**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

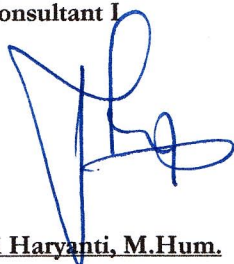
by:

**INDAH HENDRI ASTUTIK**

**A 320 120 024**

Approved to be Examined by the Consultant Team

**Consultant I**



**Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum.**

**NIK.477**

**Consultant II**



**Nur Hidayat, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

**NIK.771**

ACCEPTANCE

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERB AND VERB PHRASE FOUND  
IN *THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE***

BY:

**INDAH HENDRI ASTUTIK**

**A 320 120 024**

**Accepted and Approved by the Board of Examiners**

**School of Teacher Training and Education**

**Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta**

**on April, 27<sup>th</sup> 2016**

**The Board of Examiners:**

1. **Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum.**

**Chair Person**

2. **Nur Hidayat, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

**Member I**

3. **Dr. Anam Sutopo, M.Hum.**

**Member II**

**Dean,**



**Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Prayitno, M.Hum.**

**NIP. 196504281993031001**

## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

This is to certify that I myself write this research paper. It is not plagiarism or made by others. Anything related the other's work is written in quotation, the source of which is listed on the bibliography.

If then this pronouncement proves incorrect, I am ready to accept any academic punishment.

Surakarta, April 22<sup>nd</sup> 2016

The Writer



**INDAH HENDRI ASTUTIK**

A 320 120 024

# SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERB AND VERB PHRASE FOUND IN *THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE*

## Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengklasifikasi pergeseran penerjemahan kata kerja dan frasa kata kerja yang ditemukan dalam *The Magic of Belle Isle* dan untuk mendeskripsikan keakuratan penerjemahan *The Magic of Belle Isle*. Tipe penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif. Untuk tujuan penelitian yang pertama, datanya adalah kalimat yang mengandung kata kerja dan frasa kata kerja dalam *The Magic of Belle Isle*. Sedangkan untuk tujuan penelitian yang pertama, datanya adalah setiap kalimat yang ditemukan dalam *The Magic of Belle Isle*. Terdapat sebanyak 1283 data yang ditemukan sesuai dengan klasifikasi pergeseran. Pertama, berdasarkan data dari penerjemahan kata kerja, ditemukan bahwa terdapat *class shift* dimana kata kerja diterjemahkan menjadi kata benda, kata sifat, kata keterangan, kata ganti, dan kata depan. Data yang sesuai dengan *level shift* adalah kata kerja yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata benda, kata sifat, kata keterangan, kata ganti, dan kata depan. Data yang sesuai dengan *intra-system shift* adalah V+s yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata kerja, V+es yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata kerja, V+ed dalam bentuk V2 yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata kerja, V+ed dalam bentuk V3 yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata kerja, V+ing yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata kerja, dan kata kerja yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata kerja berulang. Kedua, berdasarkan data dari penerjemahan frasa kata kerja, ditemukan terdapat *class shift* dimana frasa kata kerja diterjemahkan menjadi frasa kata kerja dan frasa kata sifat. Data yang sesuai dengan level shift adalah frasa kata kerja yang diterjemahkan menjadi kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat, kata keterangan, dan kata ganti. Terdapat juga structure shift yang ditemukan. Hasil kedua dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 1525 data yang ditemukan dan mengacu pada keakuratan penerjemahan. Ditemukan bahwa sebanyak 1515 data (99.3%) yang diterjemahkan secara akurat, 6 data (0.4%) yang diterjemahkan secara kurang akurat, dan 4 data (0.3%) yang diterjemahkan secara tidak akurat.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan pada film, penerjemahan, pergeseran penerjemahan, keakuratan penerjemahan

## Abstract

The objectives of this study are to classify subtitling shift of verb and verb phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* and to describe subtitling accuracy of *The Magic of Belle Isle*. The type of this study is descriptive qualitative. For the first objective of the study, the data are sentences containing verb and verb phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle*. While for the second objective of the study, the data are sentences of utterance found in *The Magic of Belle Isle*. There are 1283 data found that match with the classification of the shift. Firstly, based on the data of verb's translation, it is found that there is class shift where verbs are translated into nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, and preposition. The data that match the level shift are verbs translated into verb phrases, and into noun phrase. The data that match with intra-system shift are V+s translated into verb, V+es translated into verb, V+ed in V2 form translated into verb, V+ed in V3 form translated into verb, V+ing translated into verb, and verbs translated into reduplication verbs. Secondly, based on the data of verb phrase's translation, it is found that there is class shift where verbs phrases are translated into noun phrase and adjective phrase. The data that match with level shift are verb phrases translated into nouns, verb phrases translated into verbs, verb phrases translated into adjectives, verb phrases translated into adverbs, and verb phrase translated into pronoun. There is also structure shift found. The second result of this study shows that there are 1525 data found and dealt with accuracy. It is found that 1515 data (99.3%) are accurately translated, 6 data (0.4%) are less accurately translated, and 4 data (0.3%) are inaccurately translated.

Keywords: subtitling, translation, translation shift, translation accuracy

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Subtitling is important because it can help people easier to understand what the meaning of English language when it is translated into Indonesian language. Subtitle is word printed on a film (Oxford Learner Pocket Dictionary, 2011: 443). While subtitling is as the process of giving synchronized captions in film and television dialogue (Shuttleworth and Cowie, 1997: 161). In translating source language into target language like happened on the subtitle, there are many ways used by a translator. One of them is shift. Shift can be divided into level shifts and category shifts (Cartford, 1965:79).

Frank (1972: 47) defines verb as the most complex part of speech. Verb is a word which expresses action, existence, or condition. Then, verb phrase is composed by more than one verb (Strumpf and Douglas, 1999: 40). There are

many category shifts and level shifts founded in the subtitle entitled “The Magic of Belle Isle” as the data source. It can be seen by the following examples which are analyzed by the writer.

SL: *What do you **suggest**?*

TL: *Apa **saran** Anda?*

Verb *suggest* is translated into noun *saran* so that it belongs to class shift.

SL: *This is where you’re **bringing** me?*

TL: *Kau **membawaku** kemari?*

*Are bringing* is translated into *membawaku*. It is counted as level shift.

Besides, a translator has to convey sameness of message or content of source language into target language. To cope with the matter, there is other important element of translation that is accuracy of translation.

Accuracy is a term used to evaluate a translation which refers to know whether text of source language has equal content or message with text of target language (Nababan, Ardiana, & Sumardiono, 2012: 44). Translation accuracy is divided into accurate translation, less accurate translation, and inaccurate translation. The translation accuracy is shown below which is found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* subtitle as data source.

SL: *There is nothing to worry about.*

TL: *Tak usah cemas.*

The data above indicates that message of source language conveyed accurately into target language so that it belongs to an accurate translation.

On the contrary, if there is less accurate translation it means that there is distortion of meaning done by translator. There is also inaccurate translation if the word meaning of source language is transferred inaccurately into target language so that it makes different message conveyed into target language.

The aims of this study are to classify subtitling shift of verb and verb phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* and to describe subtitling accuracy of the subtitle.

Baker (1992: 3) defines translation as an art consisting of three elements that are aptitude, practice, and general knowledge. While Sutopo (2015: 3) states translation refers to the transferring of content or idea of a text of source language to target language. Catford in Sutopo and Chandraningrum (2001: 22) divides translation into full v.s partial translation, total v.s restricted translation, and rank of translation. Rank of translation is divided into word for word translation, group for group translation, sentence for sentence translation, paragraph for paragraph translation, and discourse for discourse translation. Catford (1965: 73) divides two major types of shift named level shift and category shift.

Accuracy is a term used to evaluate translation which refers to know whether text of source language has equal content or message with text of target language. There are three levels of translation accuracy namely accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate translation (Nababan, Ardiana, & Sumardiono, 2012: 50)

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer applies descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are sentences containing verb and verb phrase collected from the data source. The first data source is *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie subtitle written by Guy Thomas directed by Rob Reiner. It is released by Magnolia Pictures on October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2012 in United States. The second data source is Indonesian subtitle of *The Magic of Belle Isle* translated by Setroya published by idfl. The third data source is from rater that is expert in translation. The method of collecting data used is documentation. The writer uses triangulation for data validity. It consists of first, triangulation of data source that is document and informant. Second, triangulation of collecting data technique is documentation and interview. In analyzing data, the writer does the following techniques. First, the writer compares verb and verb phrase of SL into TL. Second, identifies type of translation shift of verb and verb phrase. Third, identifies the changing of verb and verb phrase. Fourth, identifies type of verb and verb phrase. Fifth, describes translation accuracy of *The Magic of Belle Isle* subtitle. Last, draws conclusion.

## 3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The writer shows research findings of this study which are divided into two. They are:

### 3.1 Subtitling Shift of Verb and Verb Phrase Found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* Subtitle

For subtitling shift of verb, there are class shift, level shift, and intra-system shift found in this category. There is English verb translated into Indonesian noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, and preposition which are shown below.

No: 0206/TMBI13/TL8/V1/Untranslated/V2

SL: What do you **suggest**?

TL: Apa **saran** Anda?

Verb *suggest* is translated into noun *saran*. It involves the changing of word class that is verb translated into noun so that it belongs to class shift.

No: 0122/TMBI2/TL5/VI

SL: **Sounds** like a plan.

TL: Rencana **bagus**.

The translation is done by translating *sounds* translated into *bagus*. *Sounds* includes of verb while *bagus* belongs to adjective. There is a change of word class happened so that the translation belongs to class shift.

No: 0016/TMBI1/TL1/V1/Untranslated/V2

SL: It's essential we **remain** calm in a crisis.

TL: Sangat penting untuk **tetap** tenang dalam krisis.

*Remain* is translated into *tetap*. *Remain* belongs to verb. Then, *tetap* belongs to adverb. There is a change of word class so that it belongs to class shift.

No: 0032/TMBI1/TL2/V1/V2

SL: **Does** it have indoor plumbing?

TL: **Apa** ada pipa air di dalam?

The writer finds that *does* is translated into *apa*. *Does* refers to verb while *apa* belongs to pronoun. In conclusion, the writer states that the datum belongs to class shift.

No: 1466/TMBI19/TL51/VP1/V1/Untranslated/VP2/V2

SL: If I ever had me a little girl... I guess I'd want her to **be** you.

TL: Jika aku punya gadis kecil... Kuharap ia **sepertimu**.

In transferring the message, *be* is translated into *sepertimu*. *Be* refers to verb. On the contrary, *sepertimu* refers to preposition. It covers the change of word class so that it belongs to class shift.

There are also English verb translated into Indonesian verb phrase, noun phrase, and adjective phrase which are explained as follows.

No: 0123/TMBI2/TL5/V1/V2/Untranslated

SL: He **screams** a lot 'cause he's crazy.

TL: Dia **suka berteriak**, Karen a iagila.

The translator translates *screams* into *suka berteriak*. *Screams* refers to verb. Then, *suka berteriak* belongs to verb phrase. The translator changes level of word form which is from verb into verb phrase. Besides, it belongs to level shift.

No: 1129/TMBI15/TL39/V1

SL: Sober, you **mean**?

TL: **Mungkin maksudmu** "tenang"?

*Mean* includes of English verb. *Mungkin* belongs to adverb and *maksudmu* belongs to noun so that it is counted as noun phrase. It is counted as level shift.

The writer also finds English Verb+s translated into Indonesian verb, English V+es translated into Indonesian verb, English V+ed in V2 form translated into Indonesian verb, English V+ed in V3 form translated into Indonesian verb,

English V+ing translated into Indonesian verb, and English verb translated into Indonesian reduplication verb. They are shown below.

No: 0083/TMBI2/TL3/V1/VP1

SL: Well, God **knows** we don't want that.

TL: Tuhan **tahu** kita tak menginginkanitu.

*Knows* is translated into *tahu* where both of them are counted as verb. *-s* form in *knows* is missed by the translator so that there is only *tahu* in Indonesian translation. Therefore, it belongs to intra-system shift.

No: 0152/TMBI3/TL6/V1

SL: Flora **misses** Daddy.

TL: Flora **kangen** Ayah.

*Misses* is translated into *kangen*. The translator deletes *-s* form in *misses* in translating into *kangen*. The datum belongs to intra-system shift category because of that.

No: 0446/TMBI7/TL16/V1/V2/Untranslated

SL: Last time I **checked**, it was still available.

TL: Terakhir **kuperiksa**, masih ada.

*Checked* is translated into *kuperiksa*. *Checked* is V+ed form of *check* then it translates into *menempel* which is not has V+ed form. In the end, the changing refers to intra-system shift.

No: 1298/ TMBI17/TL45/V1/VP1

SL: All doors **closed**, bolted shut.

TL: Semua pintu pun **tertutup**. Terkunci rapat.

*Closed* is translated into *tertutup*. *Closed* comes from verb *close* where it is added by *-ed* form. *Tertutup* also belongs to verb but there is no changing of *tertutup* into other form so there is intra-system happened on the datum.

No: 0831/TMBI11/TL29/V1/V2

SL: What is she **wearing**?

TL: Apa yang ia **kenakan**?

*Wearing* is translated into *kenakan*. *-ing* is missed by the translator when it is translated into *kenakan*. Intra-system shift is the shift category of this datum.

No: 0080/TMBI2/TL3/V1

SL: Why **bother**?

TL: Buataparepot-repot?

*Bother* is translated into *repot-repot*. *Bother* belongs to verb then *repot-repot* belongs to reduplication verb. Hence, it refers to intra-system shift.

Translation shifts of verb phrase found are class shift, level shift and structure shift.

No: 0087/TMBI2/TL3/V1/VP1

SL: Dog Dave left a note on the fridge about when you're **supposed to feed** Ringo.

TL: Dog Dave meninggalkan catatan di lemari es tentang **jadwal memberi makan** Ringo.

*Are supposed to feed* belongs to verb phrase. Then, *jadwal memberi makan* belongs to noun phrase. Therefore, it involves the change of word class from so that it belongs to class shift.

No: 1137/TMBI15/TL40/VP1

SL: I **certainly do**.

TL: **Tentu saja**.



*Certainly* belongs to adverb where *do* belongs to verb so that *certainly do* belongs to verb phrase. *Tentu saja* belongs to adjective phrase where *tentu* is as the head and *saja* is as the modifier. The translation belongs to class shift.

Besides, it is found that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and pronoun which are shown as follows.

No: 0190/TMBI3/TL7/VP1

SL: That **will be** \$37.42.

TL: **Harganya** 37.42 dolar.

Therefore, English verb phrase is changed into noun in its translation which involves the changing of word level. Hence, level shift is appropriate with the case shown by the datum.

No: 0005/TMBI1/TL1/VP1

SL: Before or after it **burns down**?

TL: Sebelum atau sesudah rumahnya **terbakar**?

*Burns down* belongs to verb phrase. Then, word *terbakar* belongs to verb. It changes level of word. Therefore, the datum is stated that it belongs to level shift.

No: 0070/TMBI1/TL3/V1/Untranslated/VP1

SL: She's a black-hearted whore, and I'm **done** with her.

TL: Dia pelacur jahat, dan aku **muak** dengannya.

*Am done* belongs to verb phrase. Then, *muak* belongs to adjective. Therefore, it refers to a change level of word so that it belongs to level shift.

No: 0017/TMBI1/TL1/VP1

SL: I'd **hardly call** it a crisis, Mother.

TL: Ini **bukan** krisis, Bu.

*Would hardly call* belongs to verb phrase. *Bukan* belongs to adverb. It changes level of word. Therefore, the data indicates that it belongs to level shift.

No: 0200/TMBI3/TL8/VP1

SL: **Isn't** that ... two words?

TL: **Apaitu** ... dua kata?

*Is* belongs to *to be* where *not* belongs to adverb so that *isn't* belongs to verb phrase. *Apa* belongs to pronoun and known as interrogative pronoun. Therefore, it involves the change of word level so level shift is appropriate with this case as stated by the writer.

Structure shift also happens on the data which shown below.

No: 0150/TMBI3/TL6/VP1

SL: He'll **visit soon**.

TL: Dia **akan segera mengunjungi** kita.

*Will visit soon* belongs to verb phrase. *Akan segera mengunjungi* is also belonging to verb phrase but it has difference structure with *will visit soon*. Based on the explanation, there is structure shift happened on the datum.

### 3.2 Subtitling Accuracy of *The Magic of Belle Isle* Subtitle

From 1525 data, it is found 1515 data (99.3%) as accurate translation, 6 data (0.4%) as less accurate translation, and 4 data (0.3%) as inaccurate translation. Based on that, it is concludes that the subtitle belongs to accurate translation. They are as follows.

No: 0001/TMBI1/TL1/Untranslated

SL: *What is all that crap on the windshield?*

TL: *Kotoran apa di kaca depan tu?*

There is difference of grammatical structure happened from source language translated into target language. It is transferred accurately into text of target language so that the datum belongs to accurate translation.

No: 0048/TMBI1/TL2/V1/Untranslated /VP2/Untranslated

SL: *It's okay to stand down, Mrs. O'Neil.*

TL: *Tak apa-apa, Nn. O'Neil.*

Most of sentence is translated into target language but there is phrase of source language *to stand down* that does not be translated. Because of this distortion so the datum belongs to less accurate translation.

No: 0313/ TMBI5/TL11/V1/Untranslated

SL: *That Jubal McLaws sure is quick on the draw.*

TL: *Jubal McLaws sangat bagus.*

The message conveyed is different from source language intended. The translator makes wrong word meaning used. In conclusion, the analysis of datum is counted as inaccurate translation.

Although all of the shifts explained above happened on verb and verb phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* subtitle, but the message conveyed into target language is still same. It is also maintaining the accurateness of translation. The research findings above prove some theories. The first research finding presents that there are types of translation shift, namely: class shift, level shift, intra-system shift, and structure shift. The second research finding proves that there are three kinds of translation accuracy. They are accurate translation, less accurate translation, and inaccurate translation which have each qualitative parameter. The first research finding proves theory of Cartford about translation shift and it is found in 1965. Then, the second research finding proves theory proposed by Nababan, Ardiana, and Sumardiono about translation accuracy in 2012.

This study is different from previous study conducted by Permatasari (2014, UMS) entitled *ASubtitling Shift Analysis of Verbs and Verb Phrases in the Book by Andrea Hirata 'Edensor'*. This study is to describe subtitling accuracy while the previous study is to describe subtitling equivalence. The result of this study is also different. This study shows that English verb translated into Indonesian noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, and preposition. There are 1238 data. There are also English verb translated into Indonesian verb phrase and Indonesian noun phrase. Besides, English V+s, V+es, V+ed in V2 form, V+ed in V3 form, and V+ing are translated into Indonesian verb. In addition, English verb is also translated into Indonesian reduplication verb.

Then, there are subtitling shifts of verb phrase found. They are English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun phrase and Indonesian adjective phrase. There are also English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and pronoun. Even, there is also structure shift found. From 1525 data, it is found 1515 data (99.3%) as accurate translation, 6 data (0.4%) as less accurate translation, and 4 data (0.3%) as inaccurate translation. Based on that finding, the writer concludes that the subtitle belongs to accurate translation.

The findings are different with previous study where it shows that there are 200 data found. Firstly, translation of verb, there are verb is translated into noun, verb is not translated, verb is translated into noun phrase. Secondly, translation of verb phrase, there are verb is translated into verb phrase, verb phrase is translated into verb. Thirdly, there are 197 data or 98.5% showing equivalence of translation and 3 data or 1.5% showing non-equivalence of translation.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, the writer provides two conclusions which are gotten from data analysis and discussion. They are shown as follows:

- a. Based on 1283 data, there are types of subtitling shift happened on verb and verb phrase. Subtitling shift of verb is divided into three types namely class shift, level shift, and intra-system shift. First, class shift of verb consists of five types. They are English verb translated into Indonesian noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, and preposition. Second, level shift of verb consists of two types. They are English verb translated into Indonesian noun phrase and verb phrase. Third, intra-system shift of verb is divided into six types. They are English V+s, English V+es, English V+ed in V2 form, English V+ed in V3 form, and English V+ing translated into Indonesian verb. Besides, English verb is translated into Indonesian reduplication verb. In addition, the writer also finds subtitling shift of verb phrase which is divided into

three types. They are class shift, level shift, and structure shift. Firstly, class shift of verb phrase covers of English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun phrase and adjective phrase. Secondly, level shift of verb phrase is divided into five types. They are English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and pronoun. Thirdly, there is also structure shift found in verb phrase.

- b. From 1525 data, subtitling accuracy of *The Magic of Belle Isle* subtitle belongs to accurate translation. It can be proved by 1515 data which belongs to accurate translation or it is as 99.3%. Besides, there is also 6 data belongs to less accurate translation or it is 0.4% and inaccurate translation is 4 data or 0.4%.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baker, Mona. 1992. *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. London: Routledge.
- Cartford, J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Buck: Oxford University Press. ([www.slideshare.com](http://www.slideshare.com)).
- Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Nababan, Mangatur, Ardiana & Sumardiono. 2012. Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan. *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*. 24: 39-57.
- Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. 2011. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Permatasari, Fitria Intan. 2014. *A Translation Shift Analysis of Verbs and Verb Phrases in the Book by Andrea Hirata "Edensor"*. Thesis. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
- Pinchuk, Isadore. 1977. *Scientific and Technical Translation*. London: Andre Deutch.
- Shuttleworth, M., & Cowie, M. 1997. *Dictionary of translation studies*. London: St. Jerome Publishing Company.
- Sutopo, Anam. 2015. *Terjemahan & Penerjemahan dalam Lintas Pemahaman*. Sukoharjo: Jasmine.
- Sutopo, Anam and Chandraningrum, Dewi. 2001. *Translation*. Surakarta: UMS.
- Strumpf, M and Douglas, A. 1999. *The Grammar Bible*. Los Angeles: Knowledgeopolis